

Science with Seeded SASE Beams



SPring-8 **A**ngstrom **C**ompact free-electron **L**Aser

Plan for seeded XFEL upgrade at SACLA

Makina YABASHI, Takashi TANAKA, and Hitoshi TANAKA

RIKEN SPring-8 Center (RSC), XFEL R&D Division

yabashi@spring8.or.jp

July 19, 2012 @DESY, Hamburg, Germany

Contents

Overview of SASE operation at SACLA

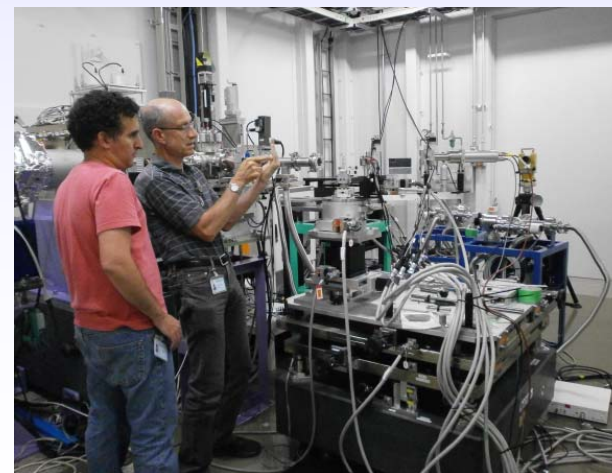
Seeded HX-FEL upgrade

Seeded SX-FEL upgrade

First Lasing of SACLA: June 7, 2011



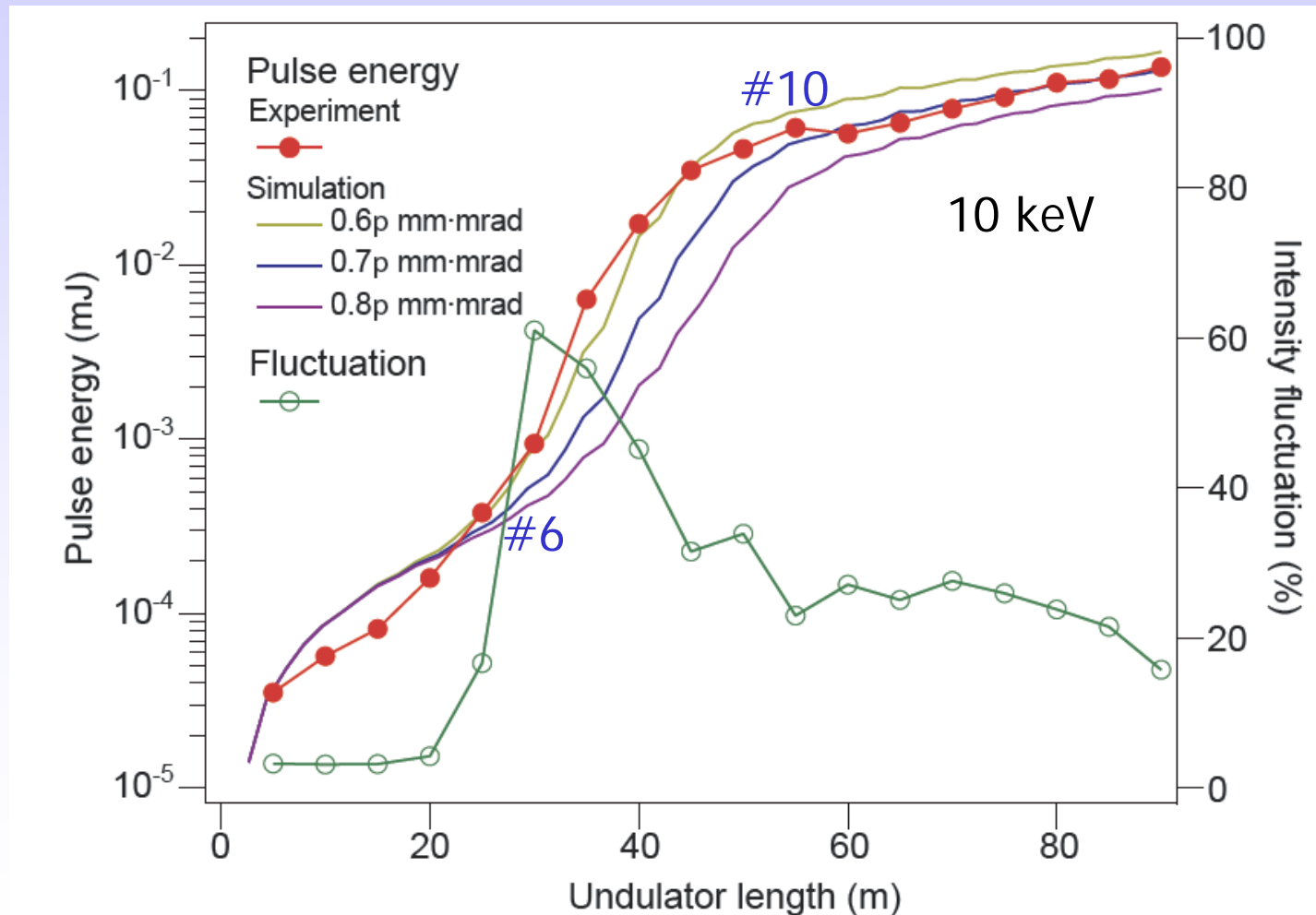
- Start User operation in March 2012
- 25 user proposals have been performed in 2012A (March ~ July)
- Operation is mostly well going



Performance of SASE: Gain Curve

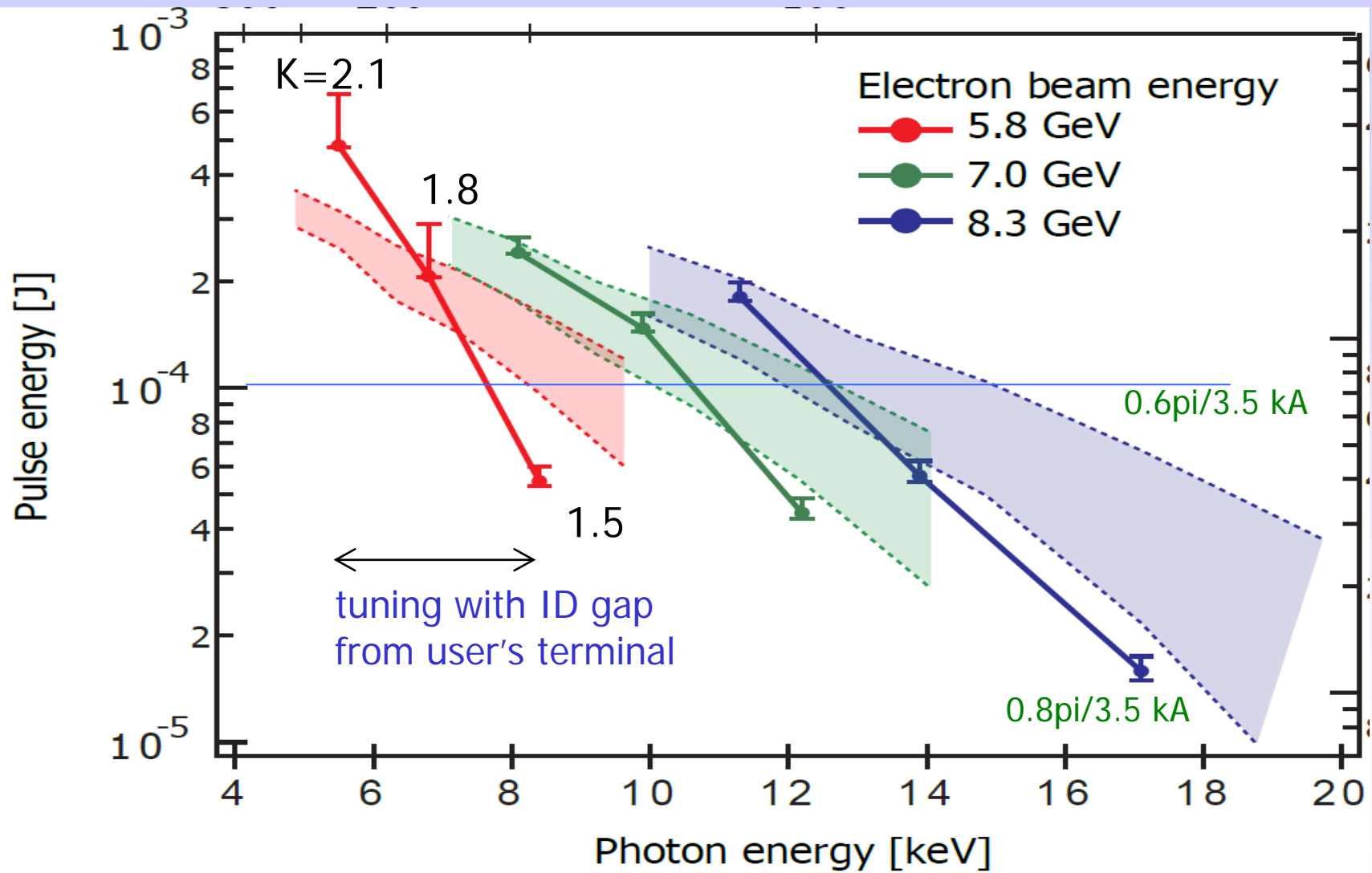
A compact X-ray free-electron laser emitting in the sub-ångström region

T. Ishikawa et al, Nat. Photon (2012)

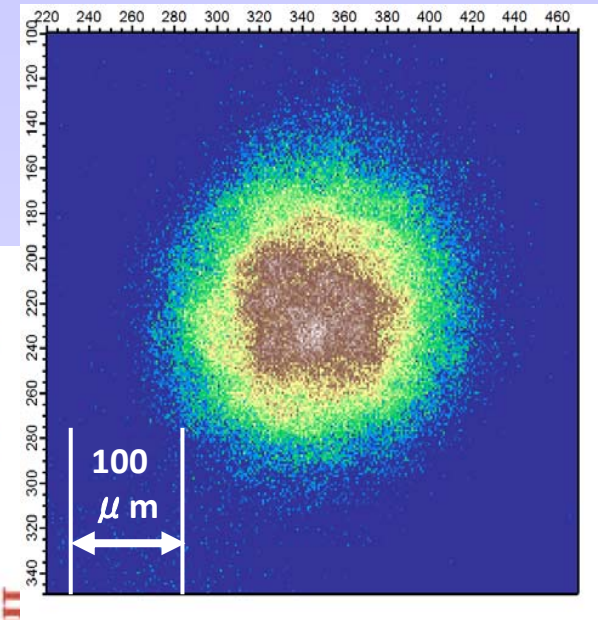
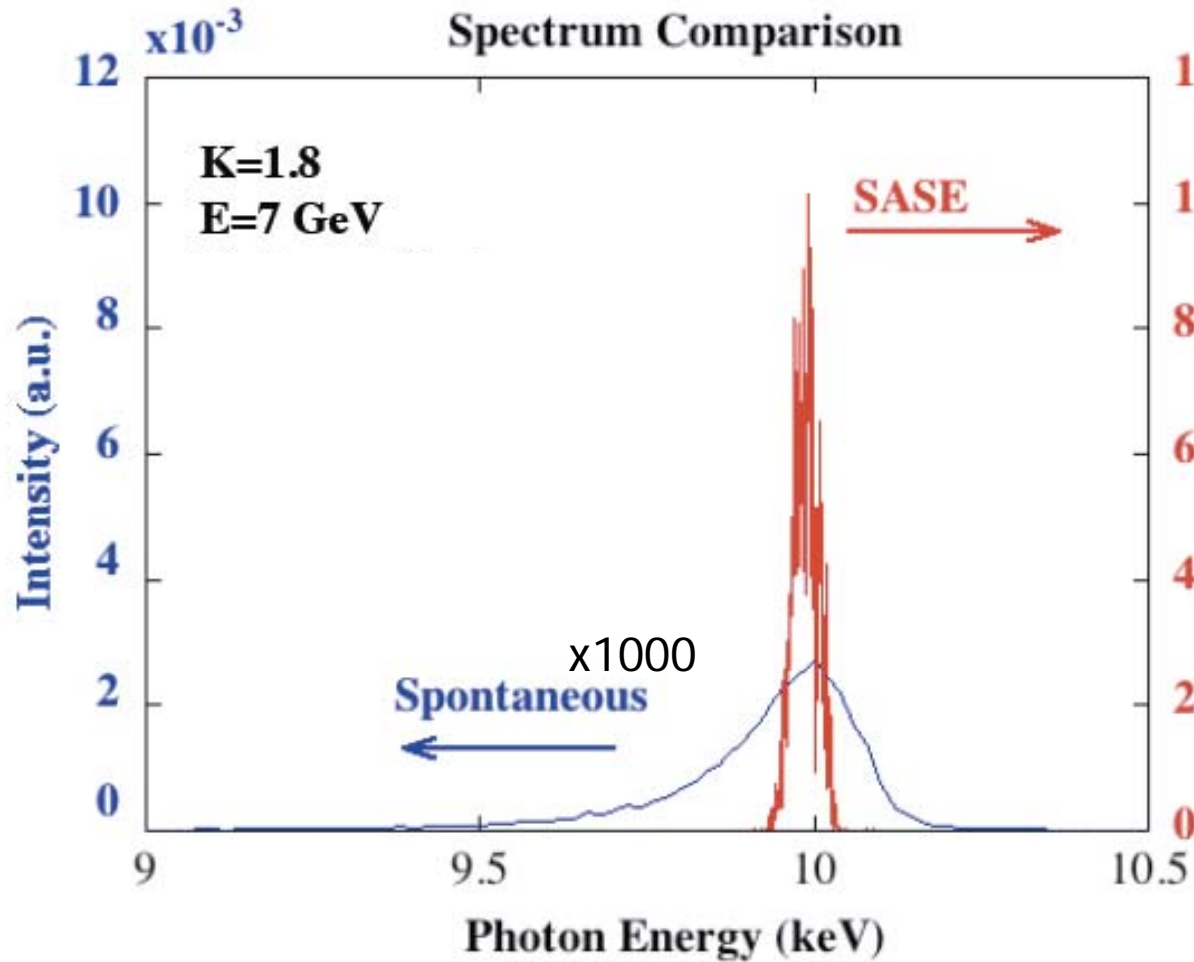


E-beam: $\varepsilon_n = 0.7 \pi \text{ mm}\cdot\text{mrad}$, $I_p = 3.5 \text{ kA}$, $\tau_{\text{FWHM}} = 20 \text{ fs}$

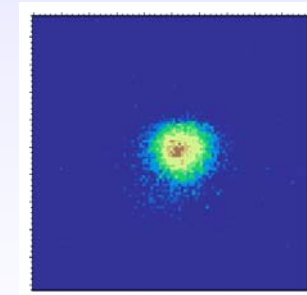
Wavelength & Pulse energy



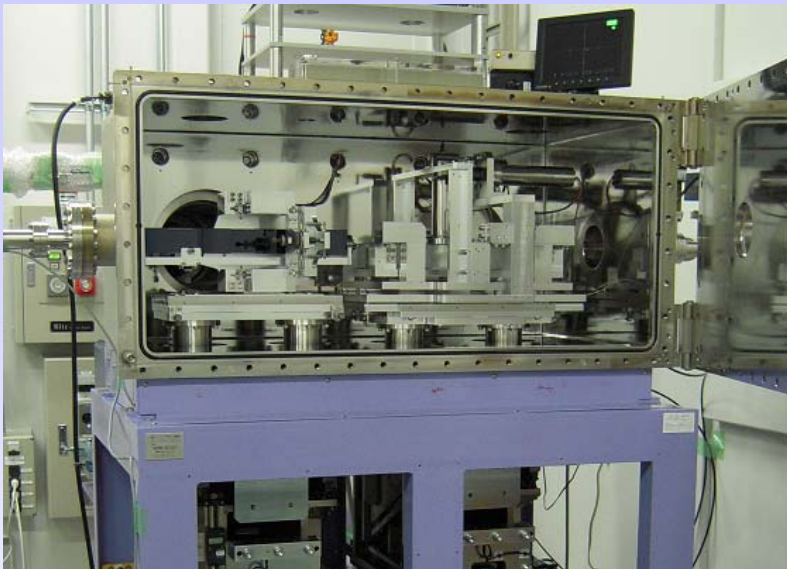
Spatial profile (transverse) & spectrum (longitudinal)



110 m from exit of ID18



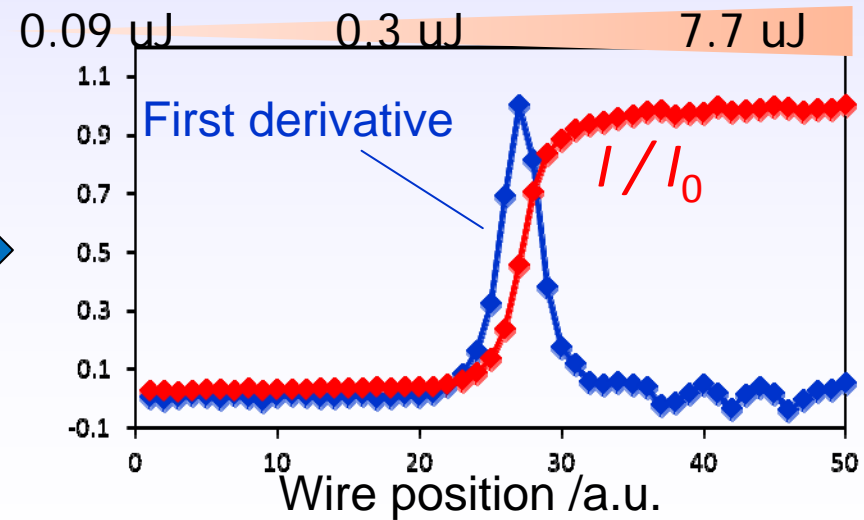
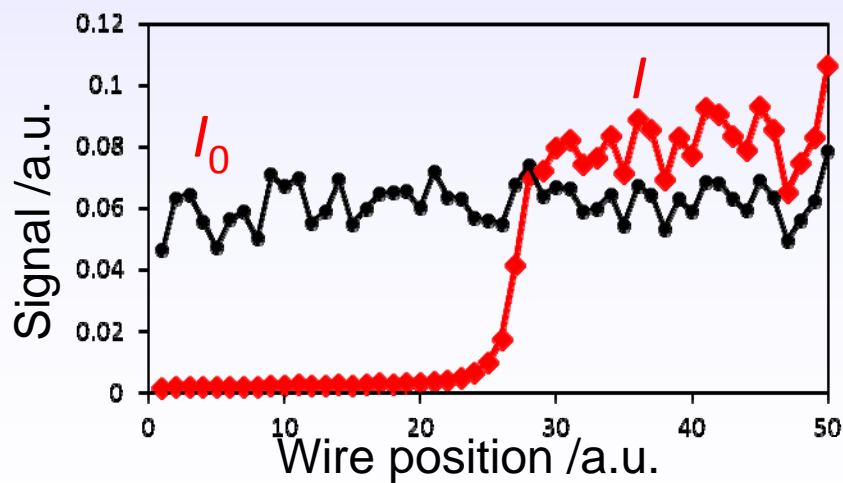
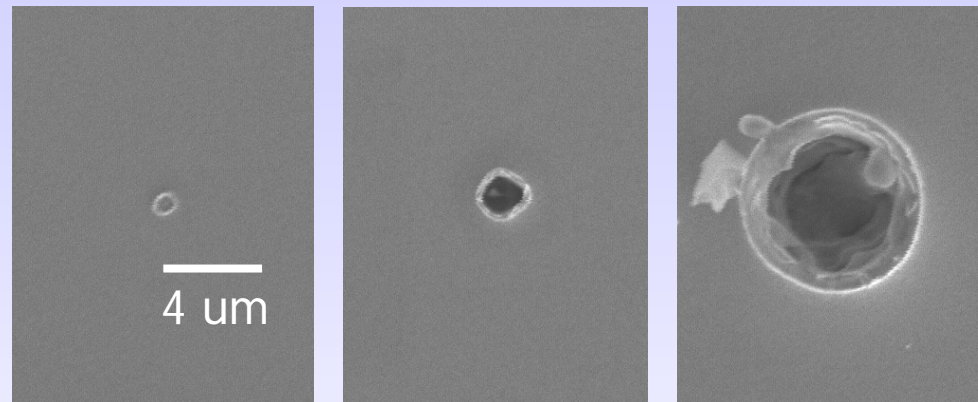
1-um Focusing



Osaka U: Yamauchi et al
U Tokyo: Mimura et al
SACLA/SP8: Ohashi, Yumoto,
Koyama, Tono et al



Pt(1.4 um)/Si



Photon energy

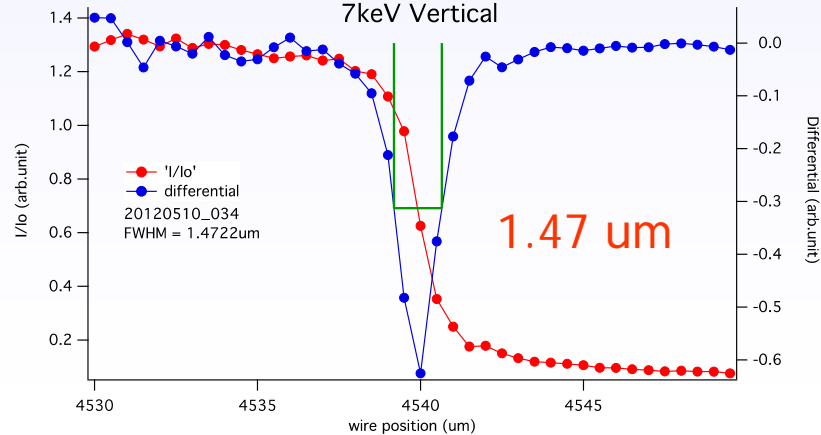
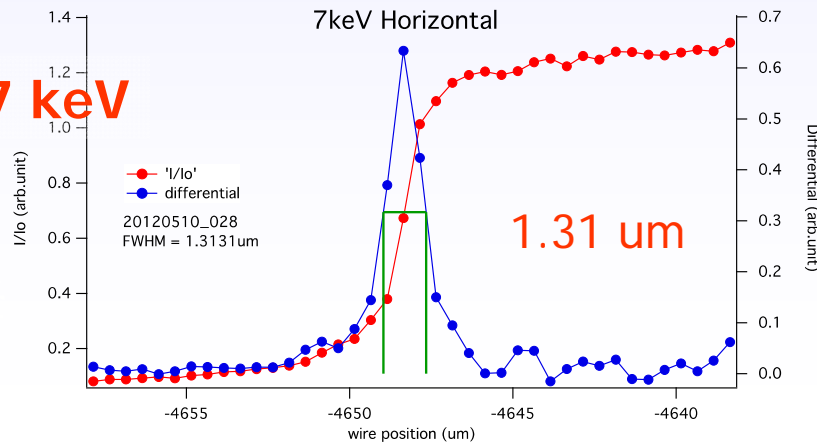
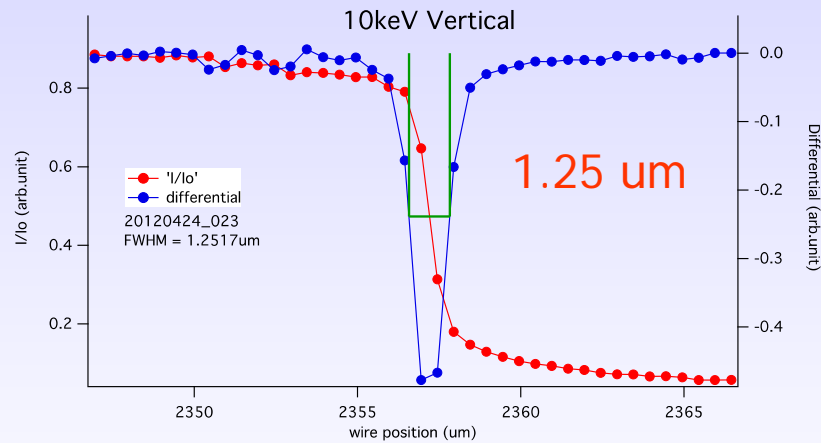
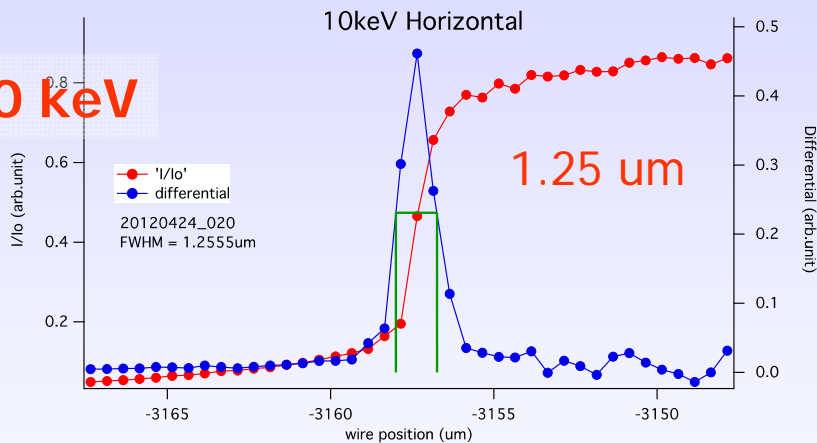
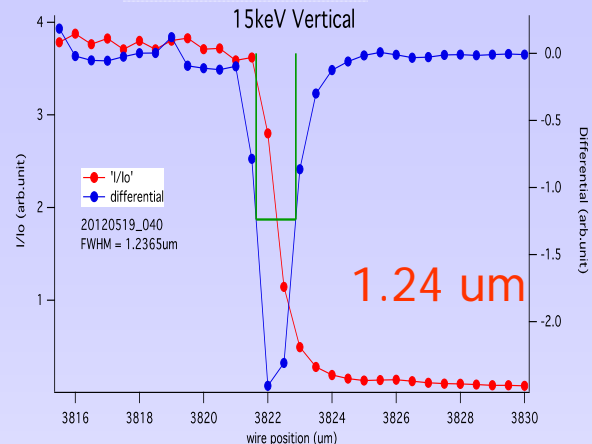
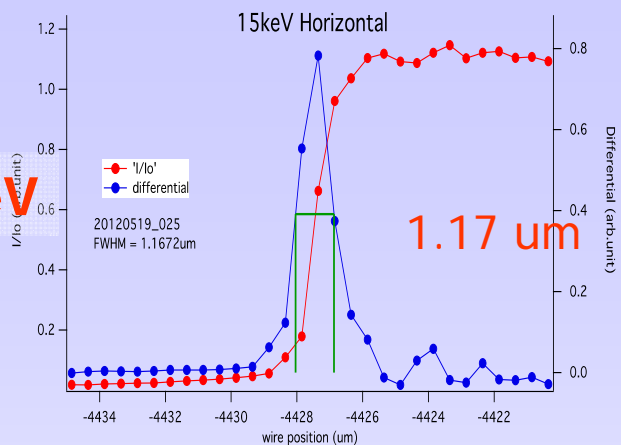
15 keV

10 keV

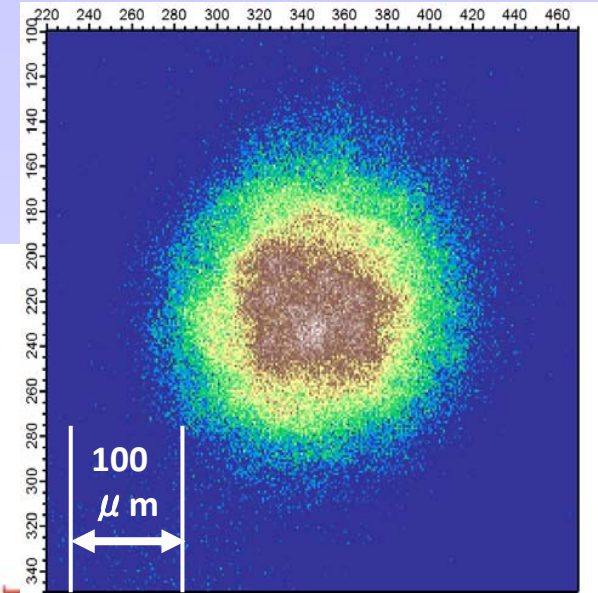
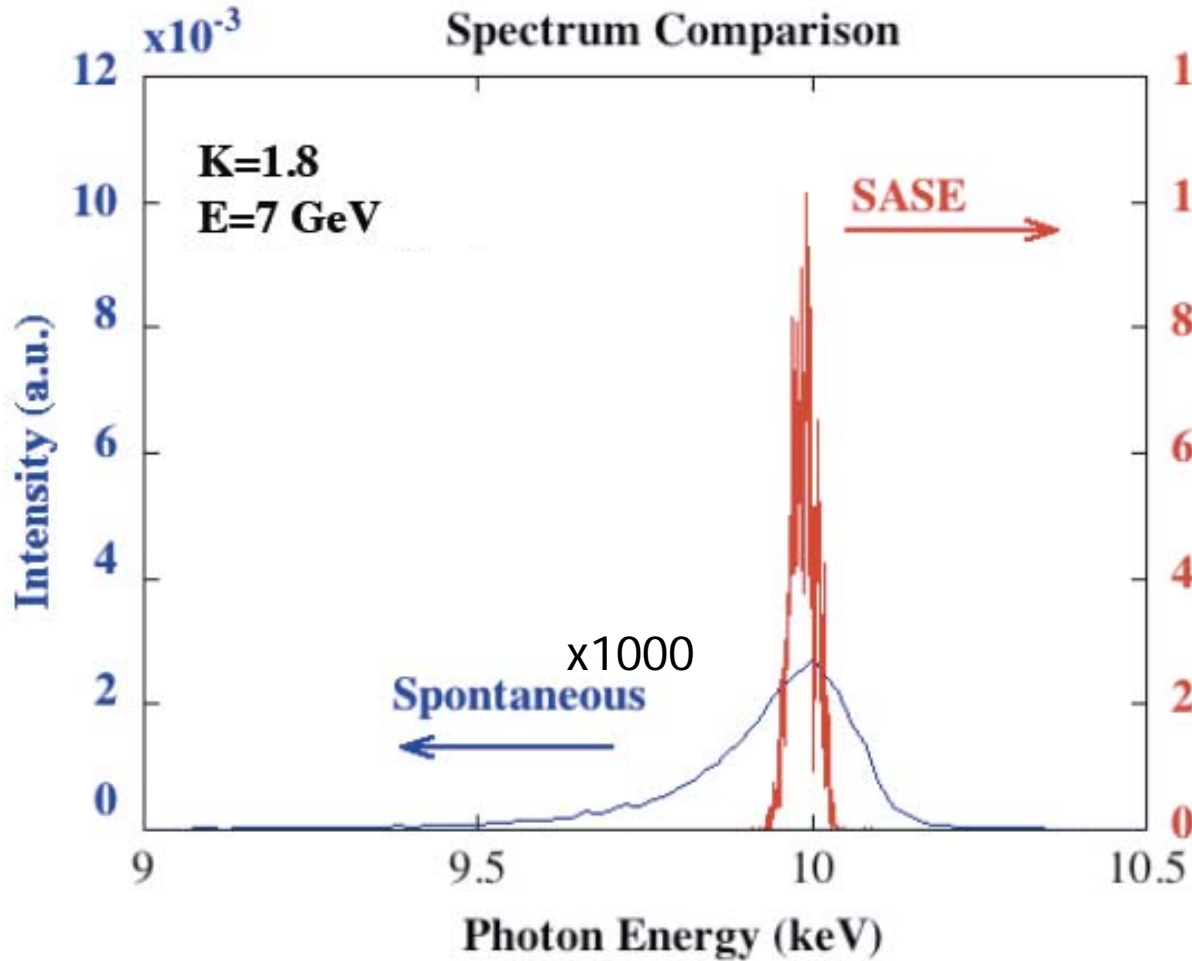
7 keV

Horizontal

Vertical

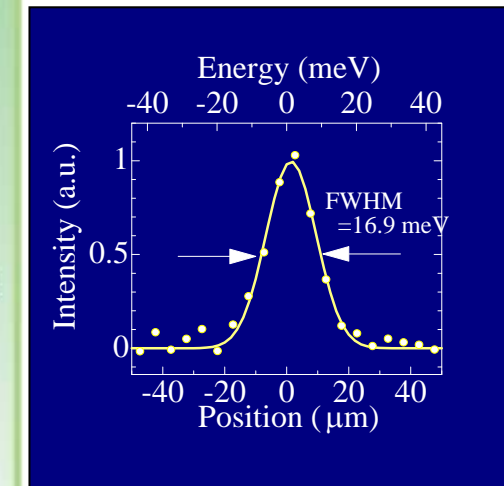
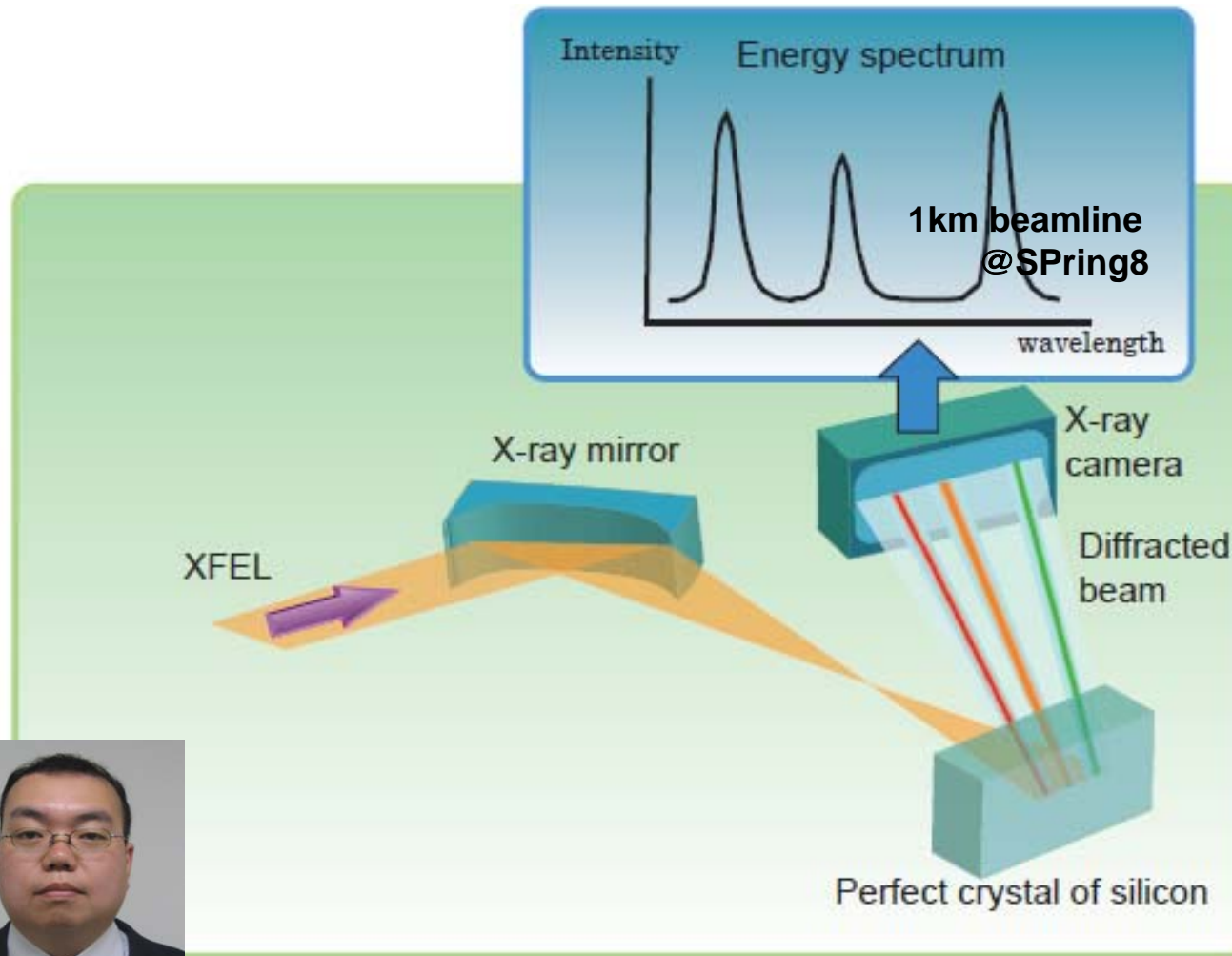


Spatial profile (transverse) & spectrum (longitudinal)



110 m from exit of ID18

Single-shot high-resolution spectrometer

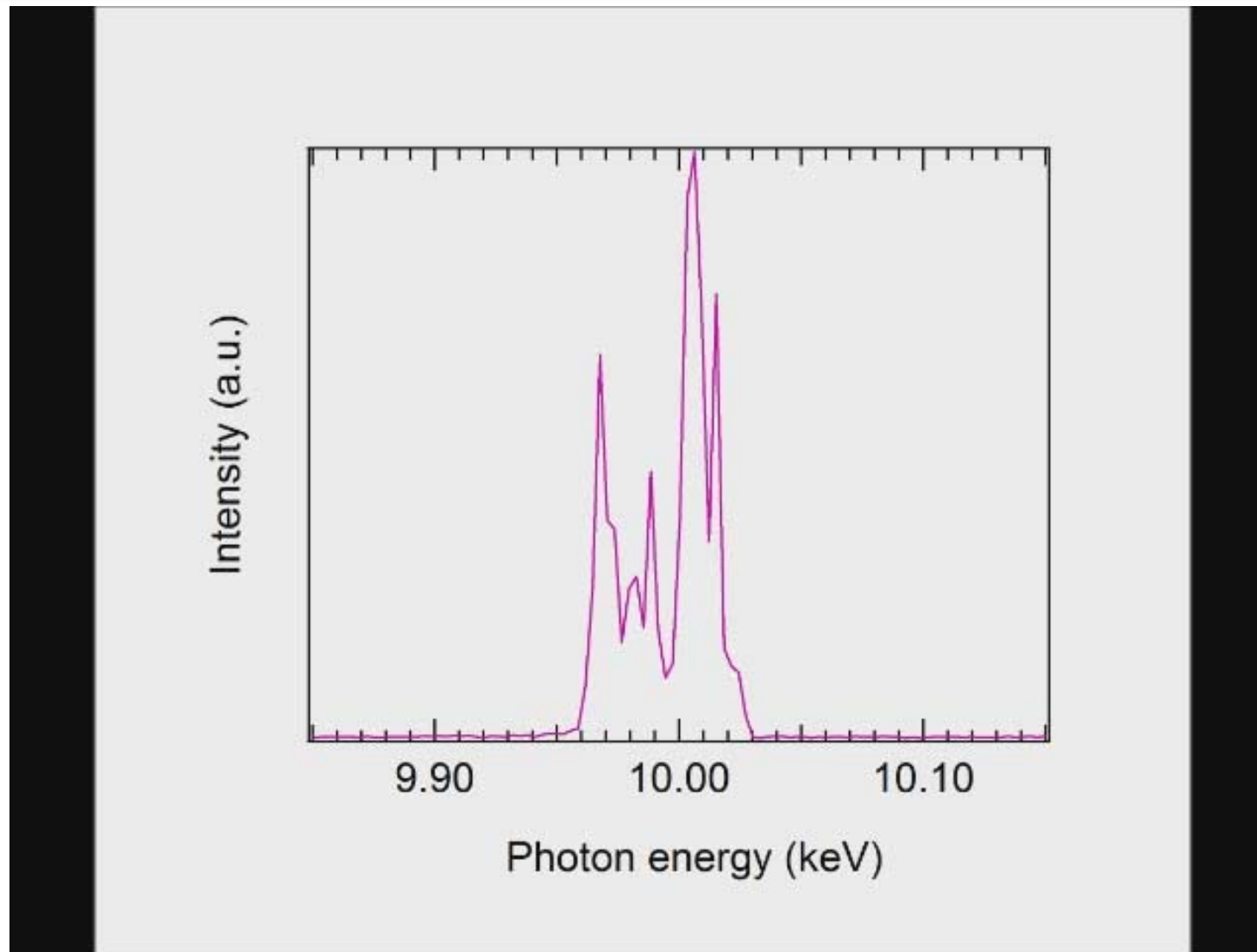


$$\Delta E = 13.1 \pm 1.9 \text{ meV}$$
$$\Delta E/E = 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$$



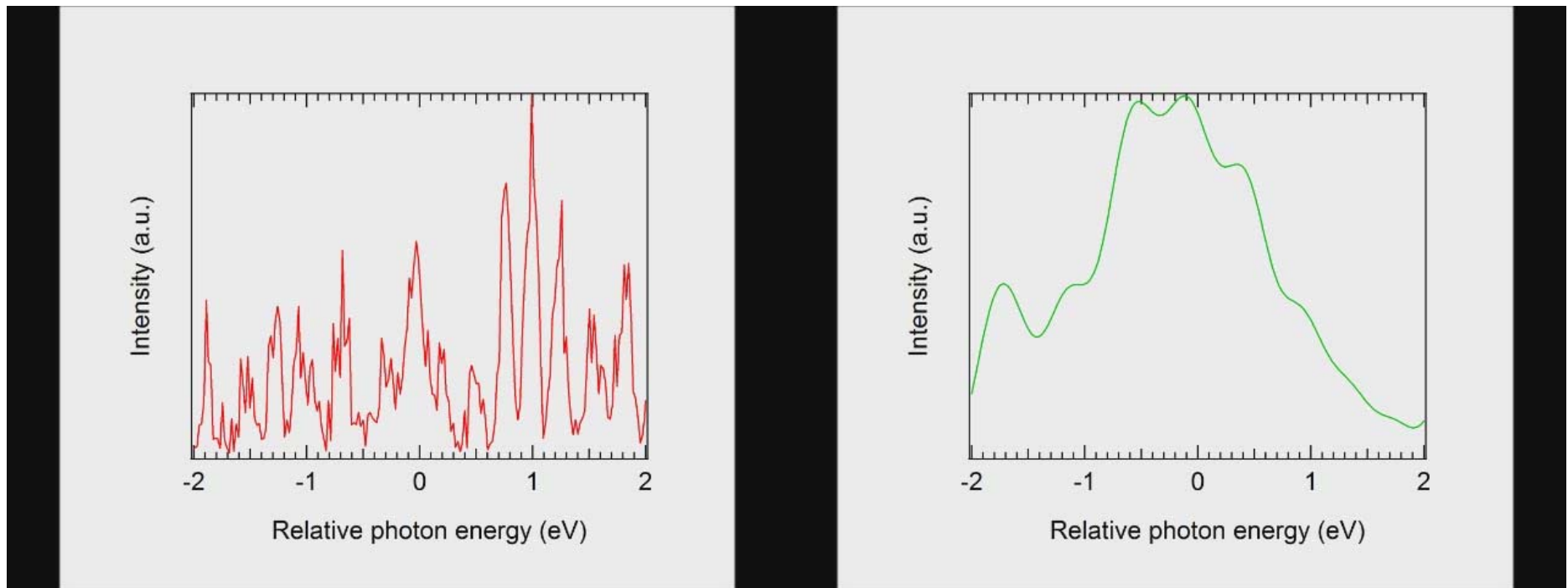
Inubushi et al.

SACLA Single-shot spectra ($\Delta E \sim 1$ eV w Si 111)



Spike profiles change in every shot, while central energy is stable ¹¹

Single-shot high-resolution (20 meV) spectra with Si 555



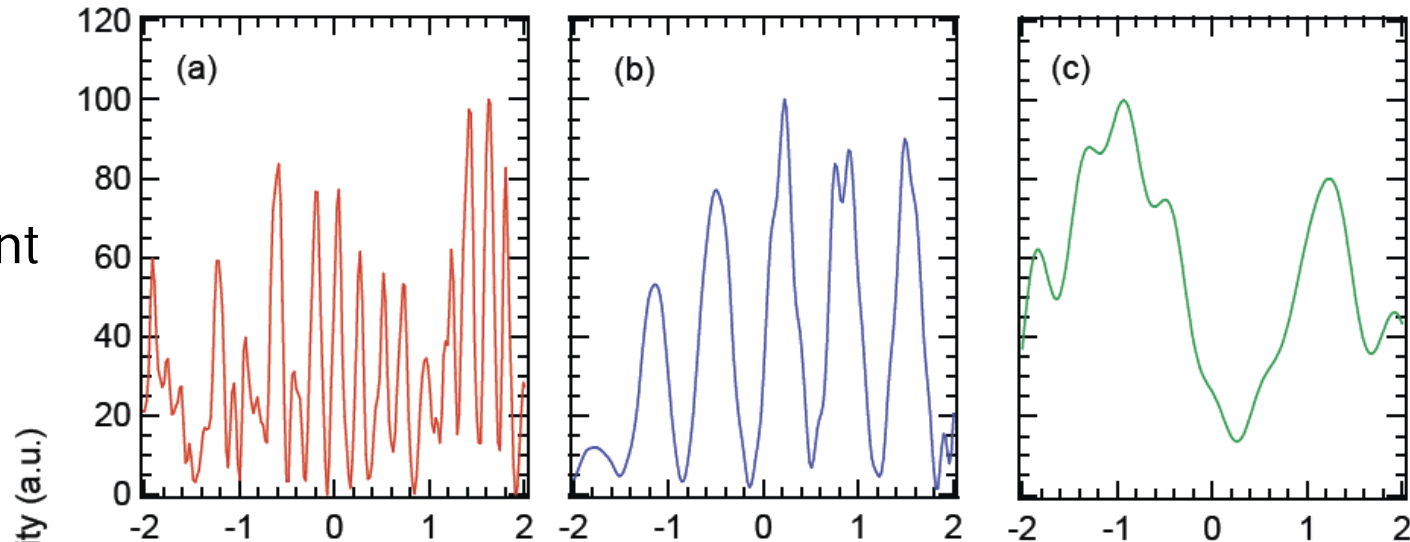
Narrow
Long ← Spike width in freq. domain
Bunch duration → Broad
Short

Fourier relationship between temporal and frequency

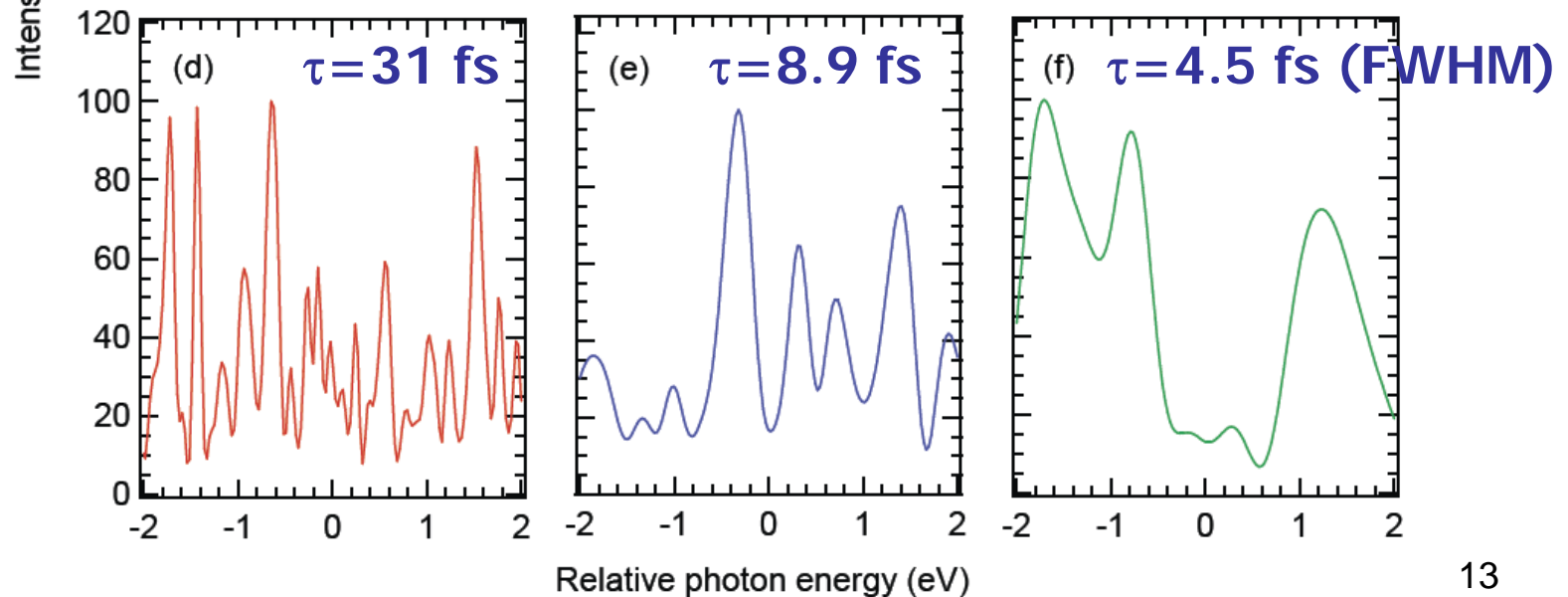
Analysis with FEL simulation

Inubushi et al, submitted

Experiment



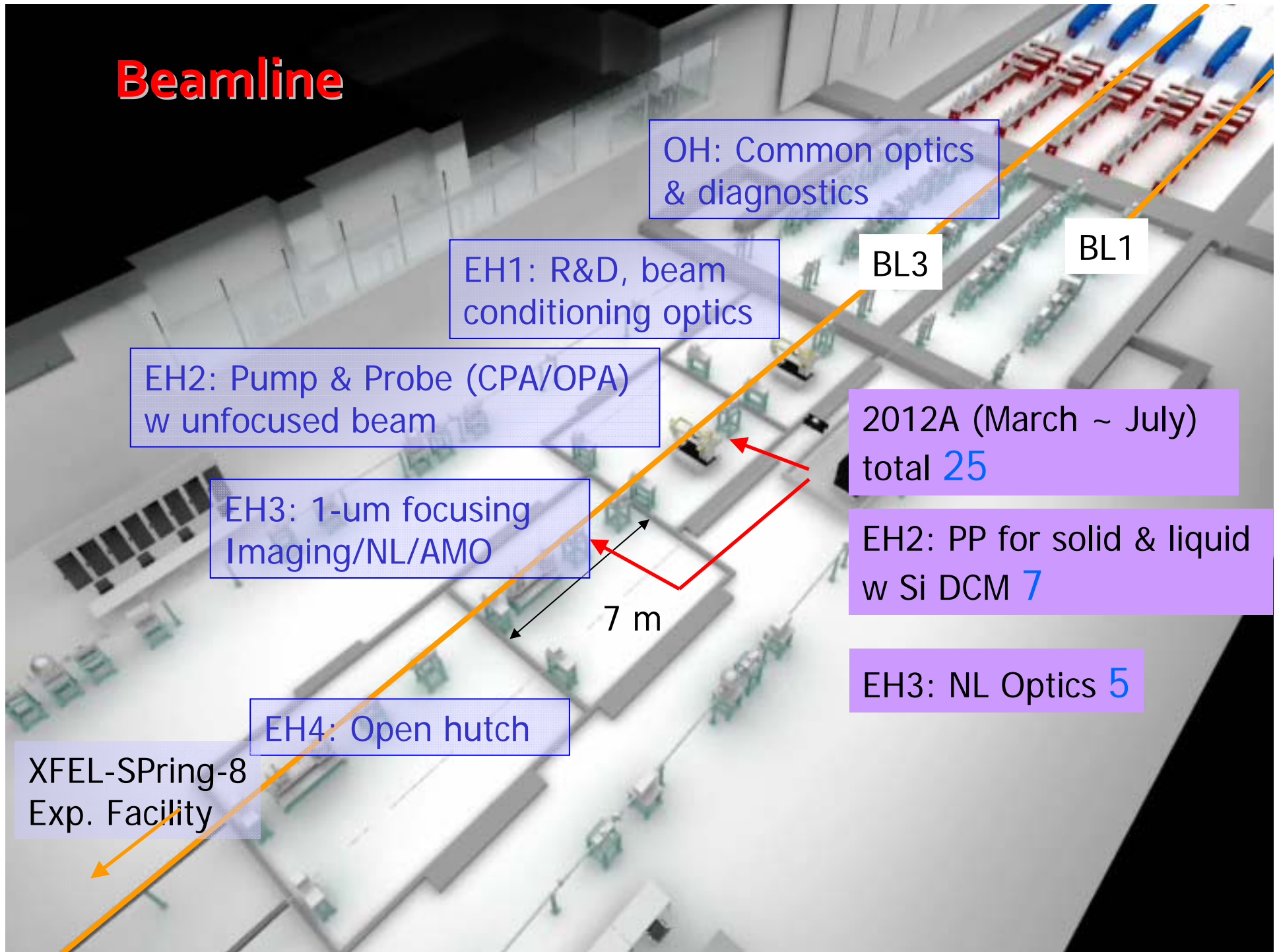
Simulation
"SIMPLEX"



Summary of performance

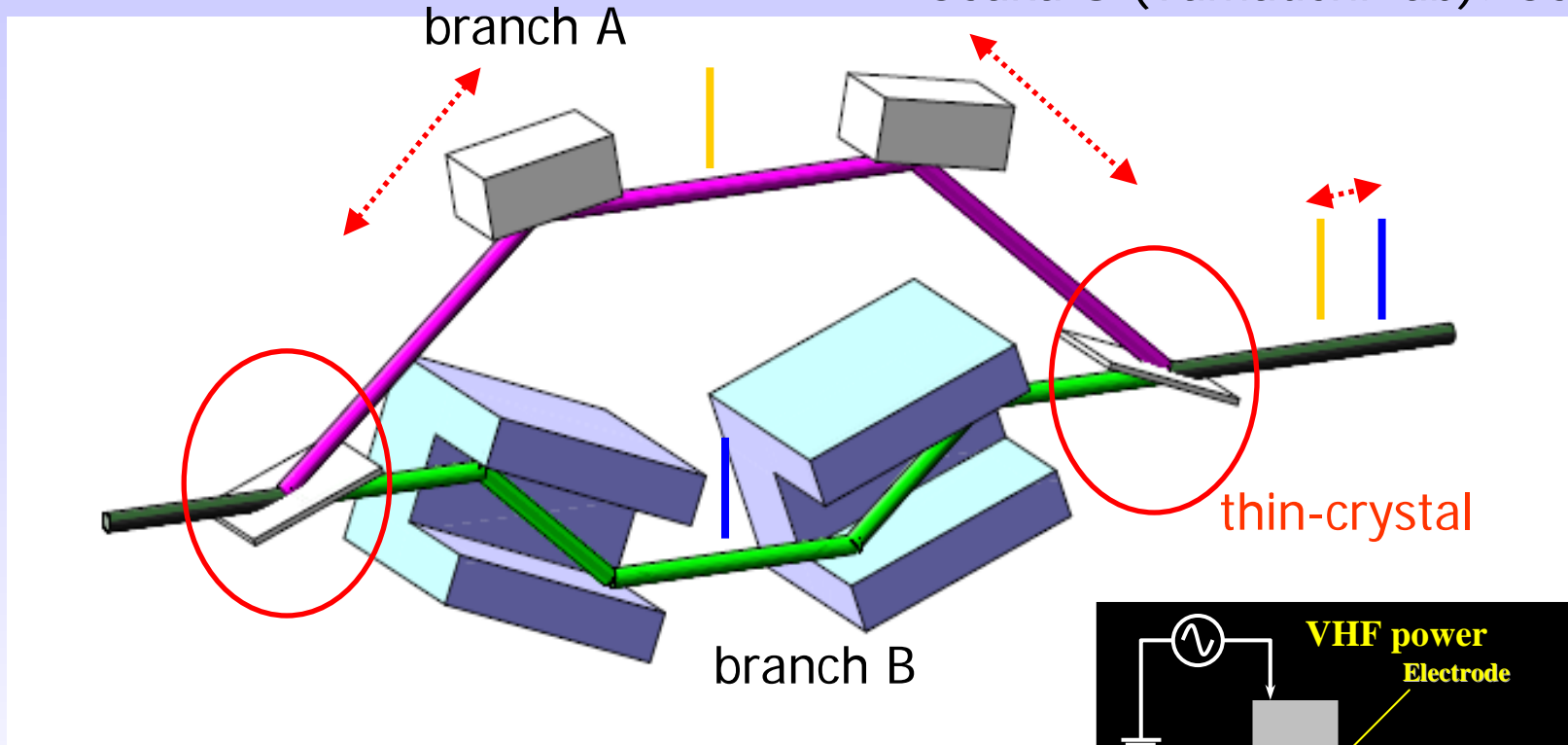
	Design	Achieved
Photon energy	<20 keV	4 ~ 20 keV
Spec. Bandwidth	3e-3	~5e-3
Fluctuation of photon energy	<< b.w.	~1e-3 (<<b.w.)
Pulse energy	sub-mJ/pls	>0.5 mJ/pls @ 5 keV ~0.2 mJ/pls @ 10 keV ~0.1 mJ/pls @ 15 keV
Peak power	~ 10 GW	~ 10 GW
Pulse duration	<30 fs	5 ~ 30 fs
Rep rate	60 Hz	10 Hz

Beamline



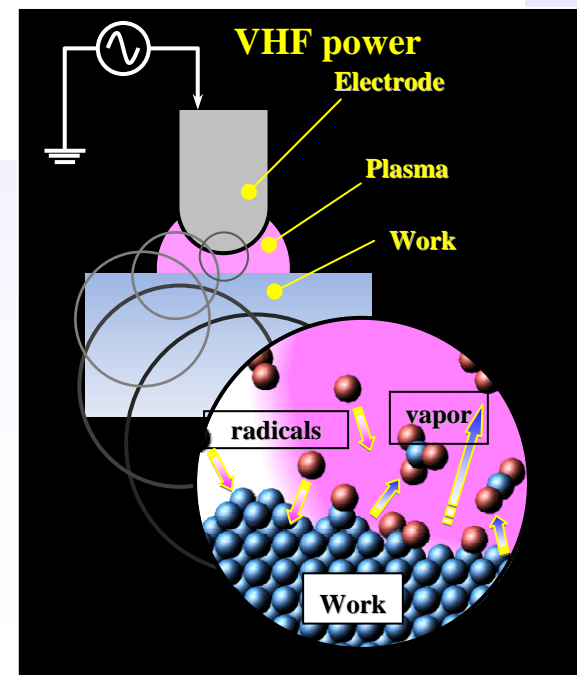
X-ray autocorrelator: NL, XPCS etc.

Osaka U (Yamauchi-lab): Osaka, Sano



Roseker, Grübel, et al, OL **34**, 1768 (2009)
XPCS and nonlinear studies
Strain-free thin crystal for Bragg beam splitter

Atmospheric plasma etching (PCVM)



from SASE to seeded XFEL

Goal

Improvement of longitudinal beam properties

- Remove of spiky spectra in frequency and time

- Design of pulse characteristics (i.e., ultrashort pulse, narrow b.w.)

Increase of brilliance & monochromatic intensity

Requirement

Wavelength tunability

Wavelength range

Switch back to SASE mode

Technologies

HX: Self-seeding with single diamond crystal

[Gianluca Geloni et al](#)

SX: Combination of optical laser, self-seeded

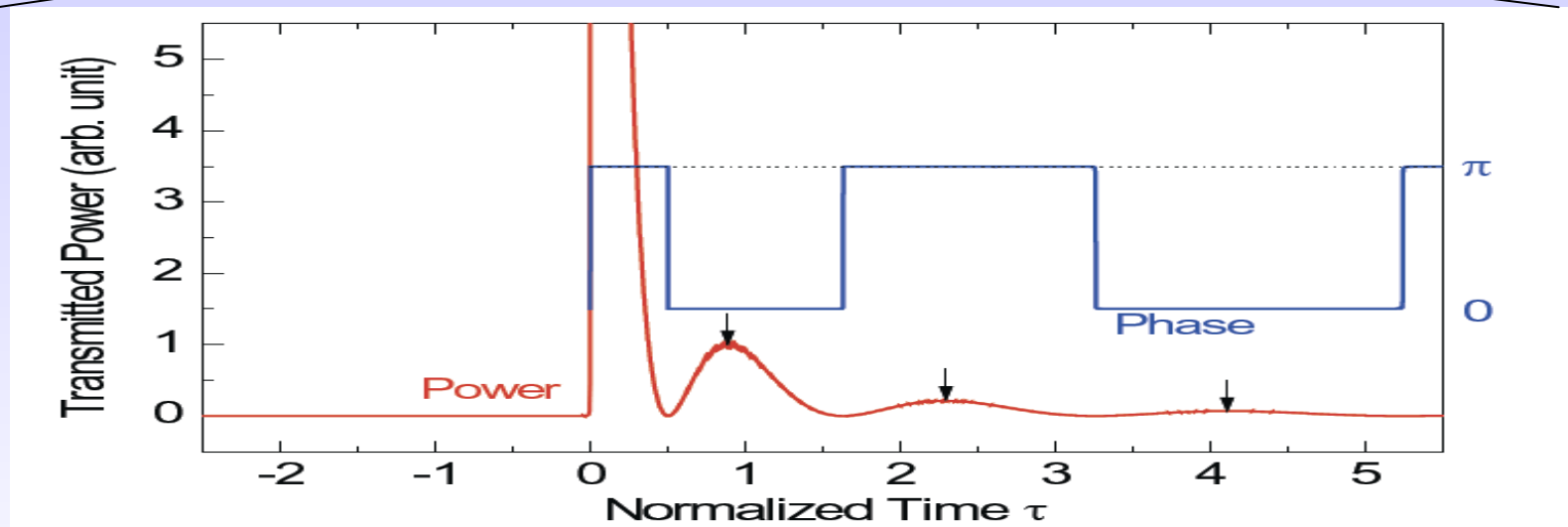
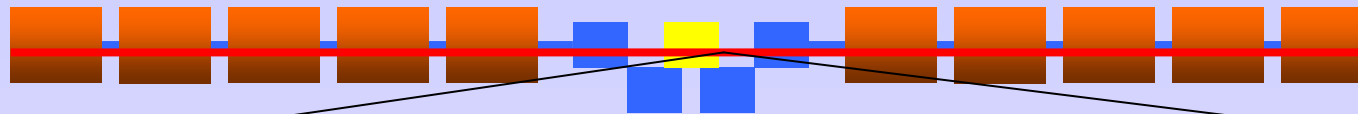
Simulation of SS

by Takashi Tanaka

E-beam: $E_B = 8$ GeV, $\varepsilon_n = 0.7$ pmm.mrad, $I_p = 3.6$ kA, $\tau_{FWHM} = 20$ fs

Undulators (1st stage)

Undulators (2nd stage)



C(400) with 100-um thickness

Photon energy	Bragg angle	τ_1	τ_2
10 keV	44.1 deg	14.6 fs	37.7 fs
15 keV	27.6 deg	9.7 fs	25.1 fs

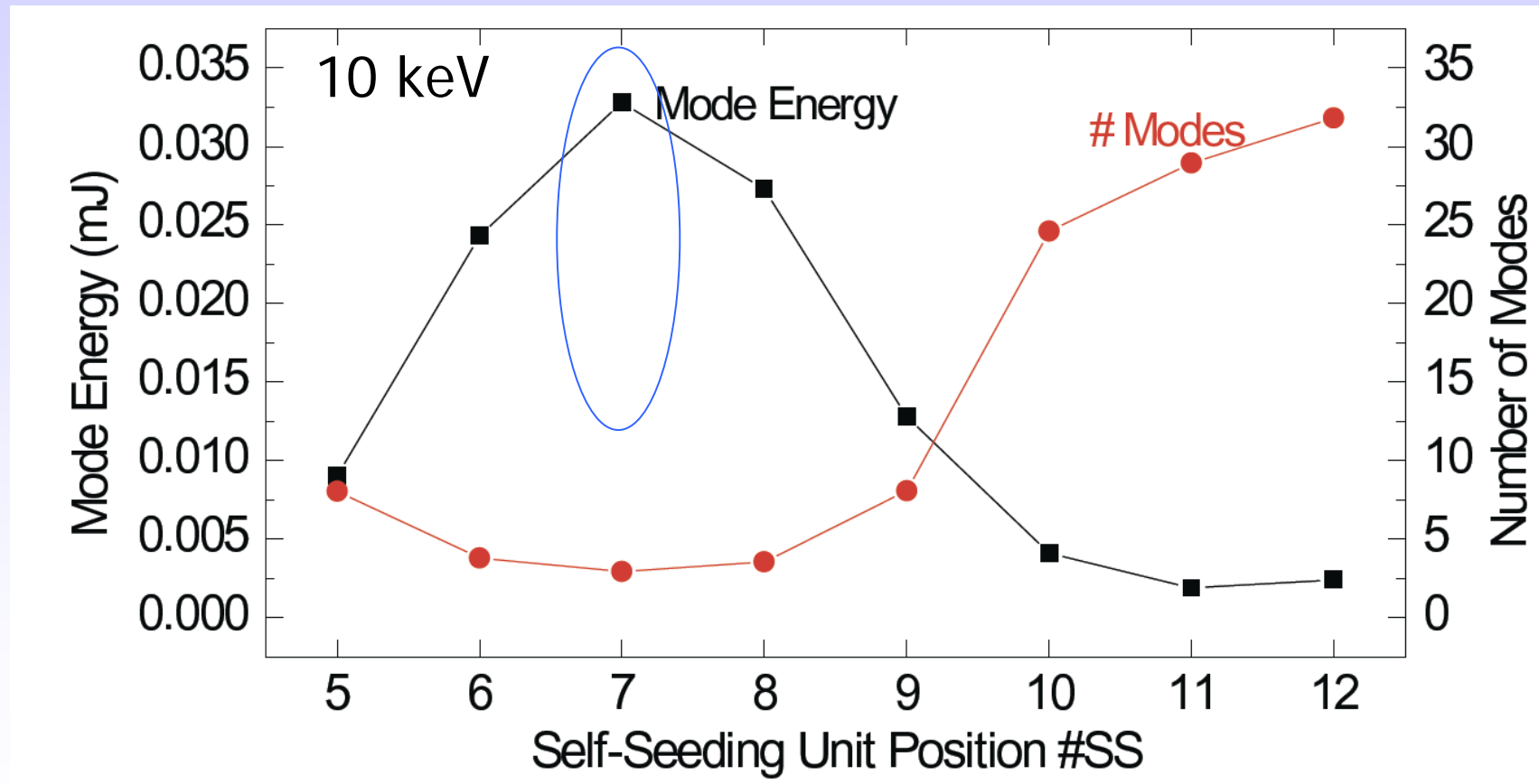
$$t_i \propto \frac{\sin \theta_B}{d}$$

(Cf. Lindberg & Shvyd'ko PRST 2012)

E-bunch duration: 20 fs

Optimization of monochromator position

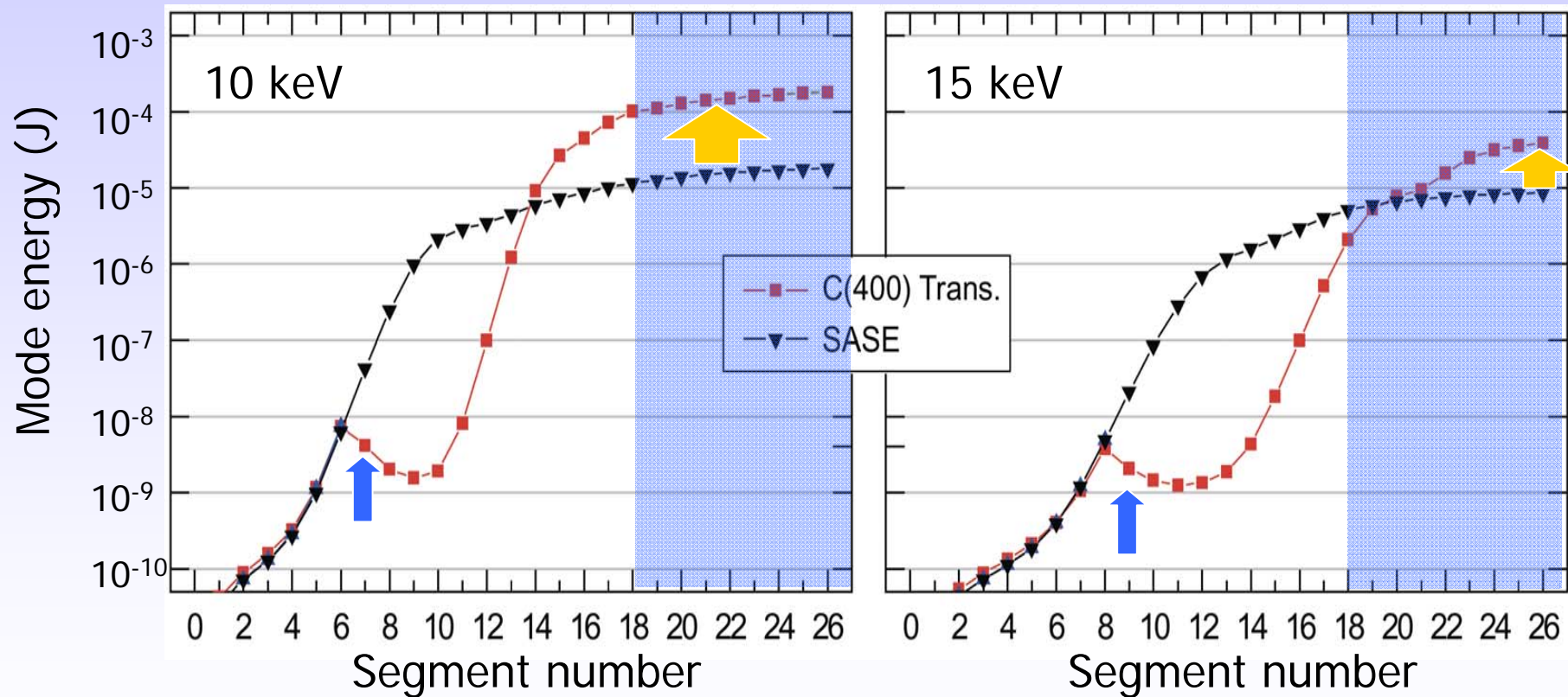
Mode Energy: $E_{\text{mode}} = E_{\text{pulse}} / M_{\text{T}}$



Mode energy of SS & SASE

Mode Energy: $E_{\text{mode}} = E_{\text{pulse}} / M_T$

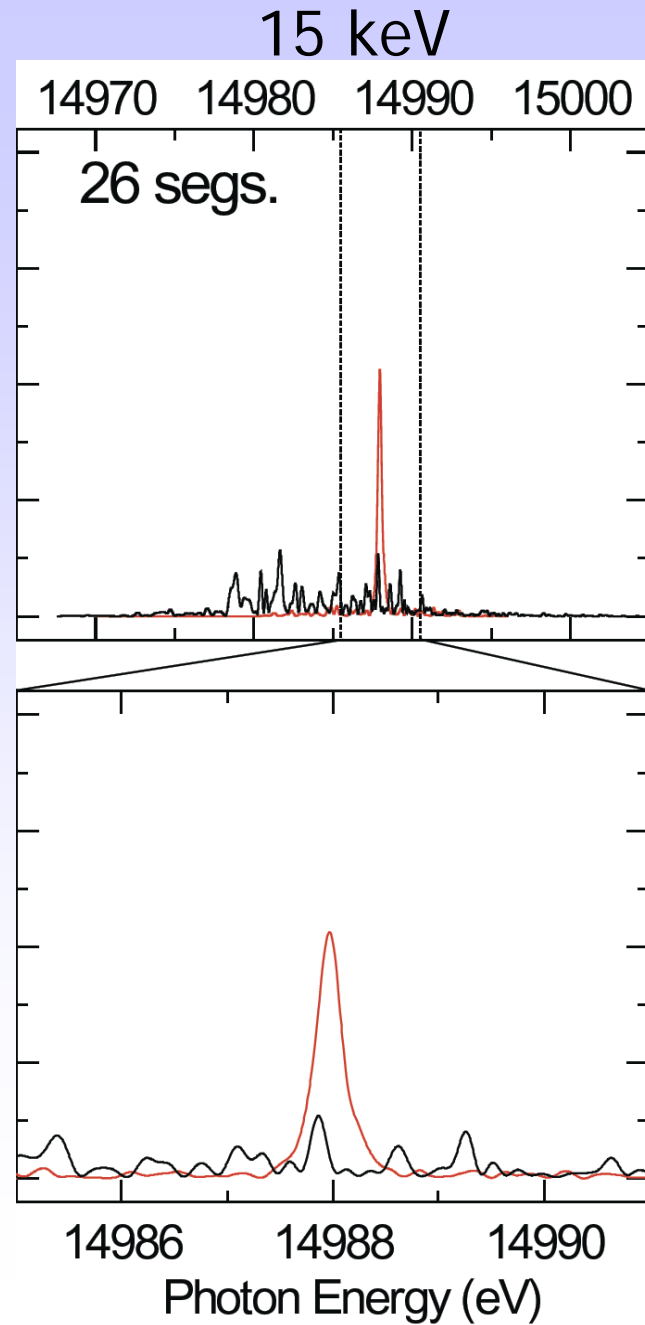
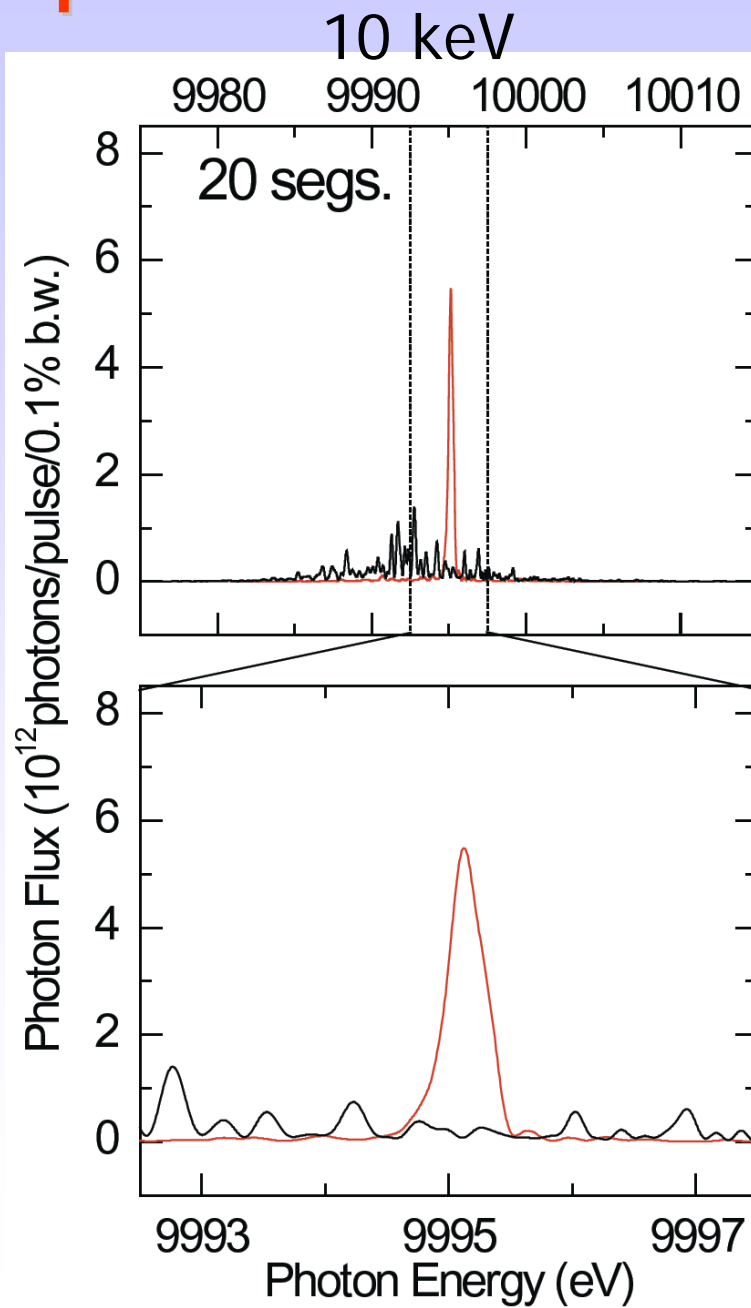
Present # of ID: 18 Maximum #: 26



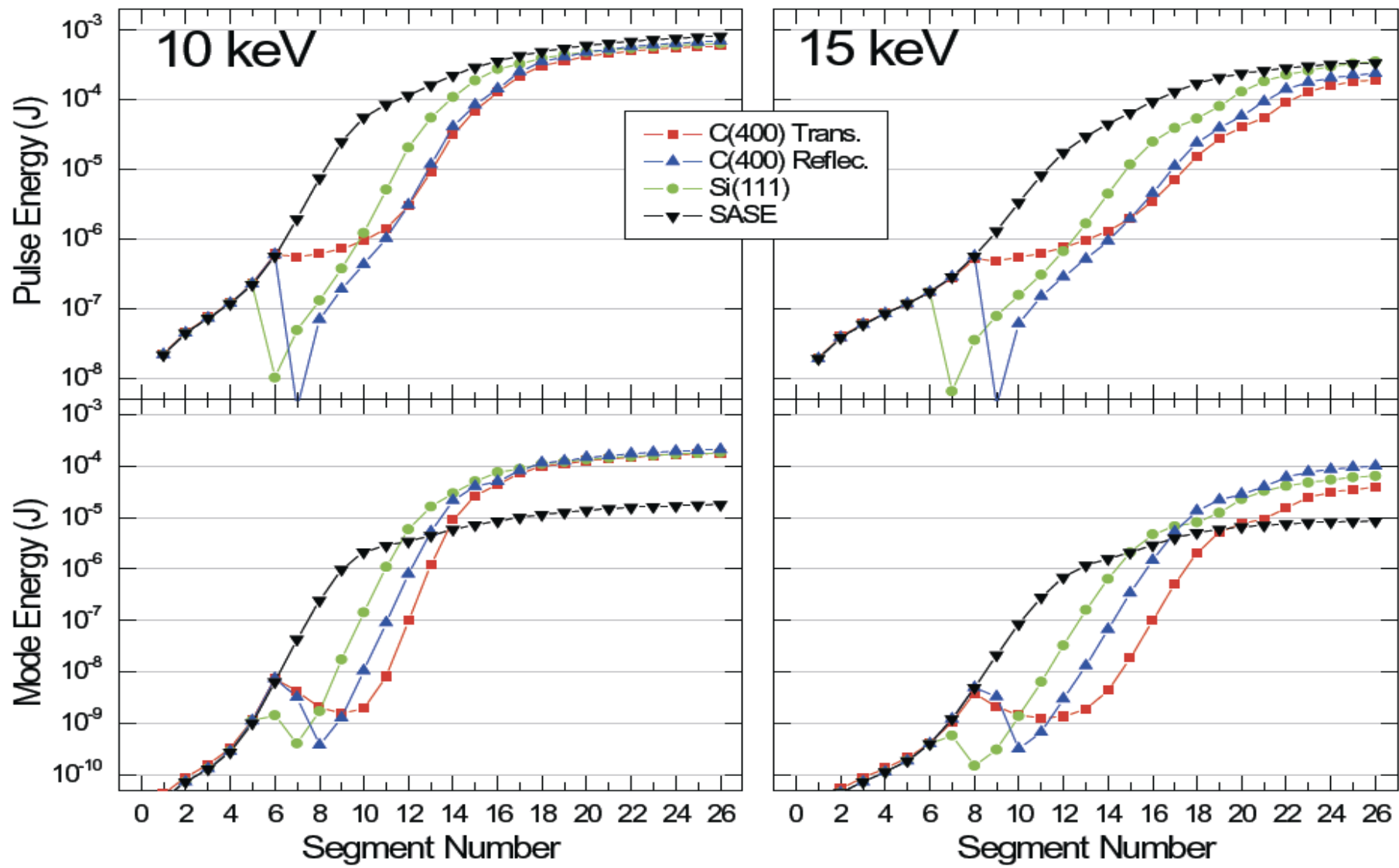
Enhancement ×10 after ID#18

×5 after ID#24

Spectra



Comparison among different schemes



10 keV: Small difference

15 keV: Reflection geometry is more efficient

Plan

We start from diamond transmission geometry

Bragg angle 70~20 deg: 7.7 to 20 keV w C(400)

(~4) to 9.1 keV w C(111)

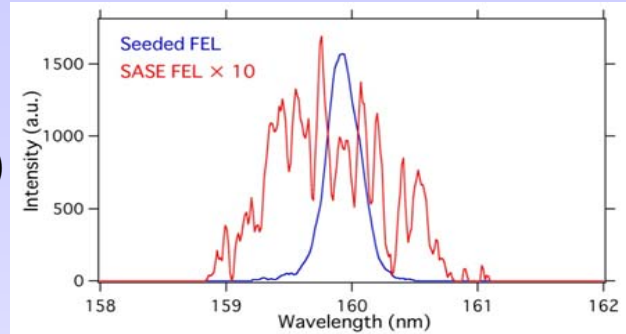
Remove ID#9 and install chicane and diamond mono

FY2012												FY2013												
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
Simulation																								
				Move of ID9 to 19/ Installation of chicane																				
					Test with chicane											Addition of IDs								
						Eval. diamond/ Fabrication of mono										Installation of Mono								
																	Test of SS							
																		User run						

R&D for seeded SX-FEL: HHG studies at SCSS

160 nm (5th harmonics of TiS)

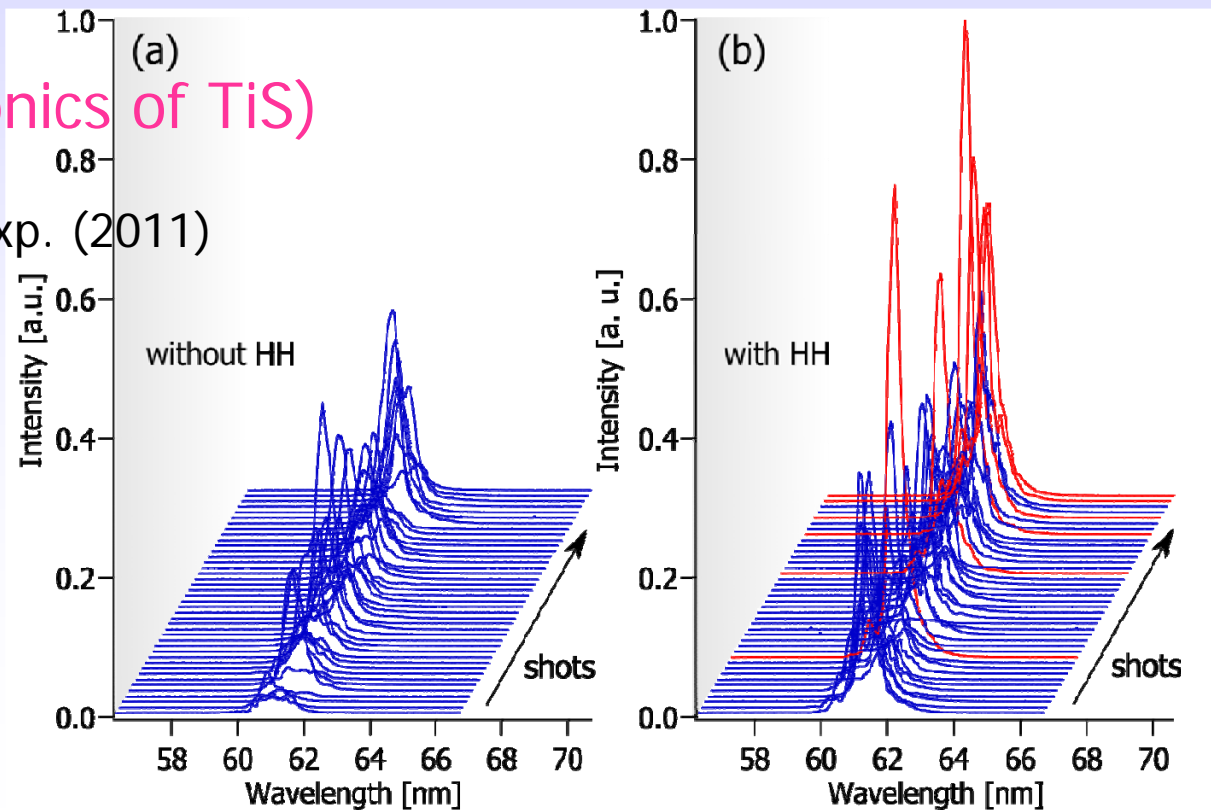
G. Lambert et al Nat. Phys. (2008)



61 nm (13th harmonics of TiS)

T. Togashi et al. Opt. Exp. (2011)

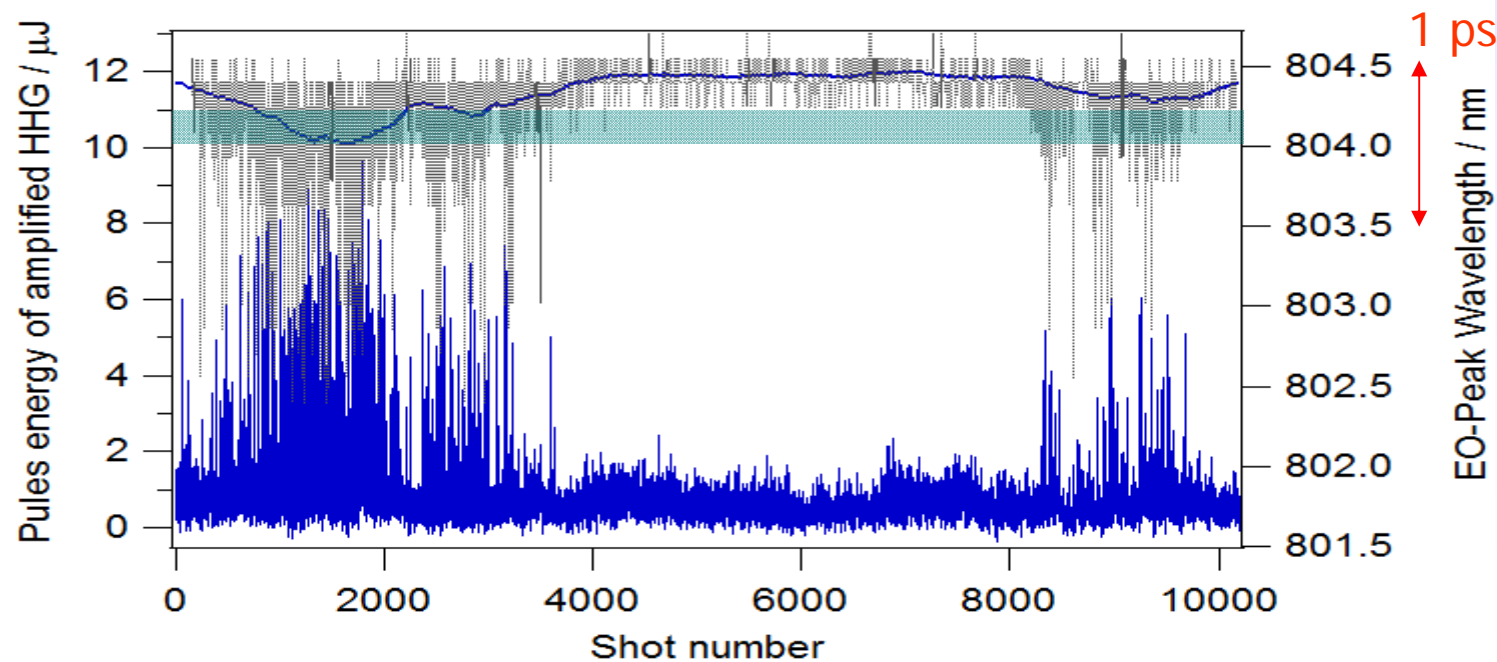
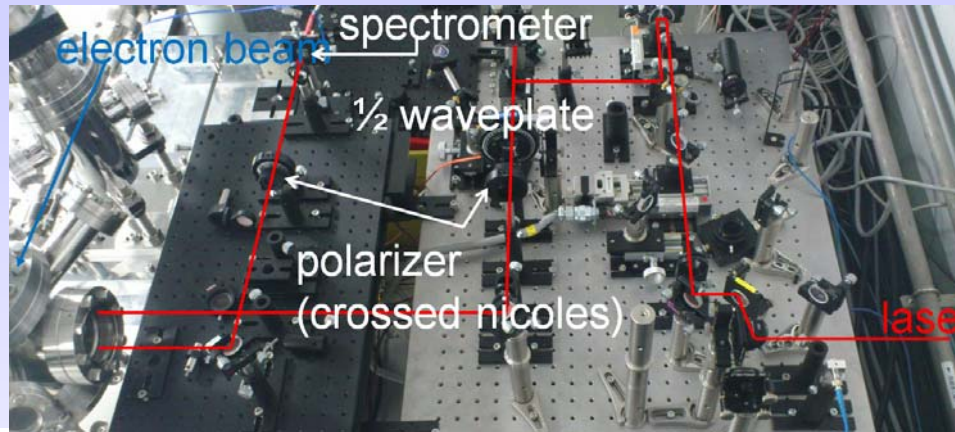
in collaboration with
Midorikawa Gr (RIKEN)
Yamanouchi Gr. (U. Tokyo)
Yamakawa Gr. (JAEA)



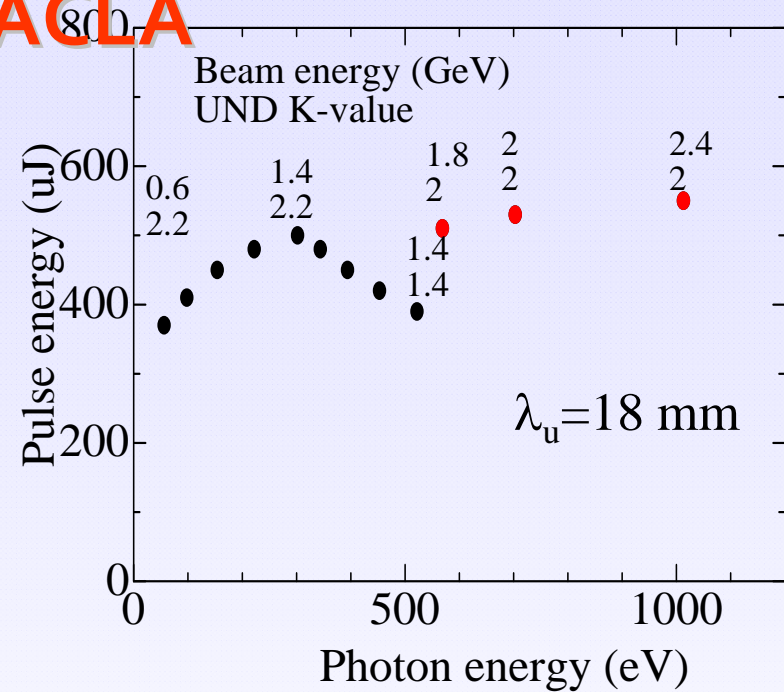
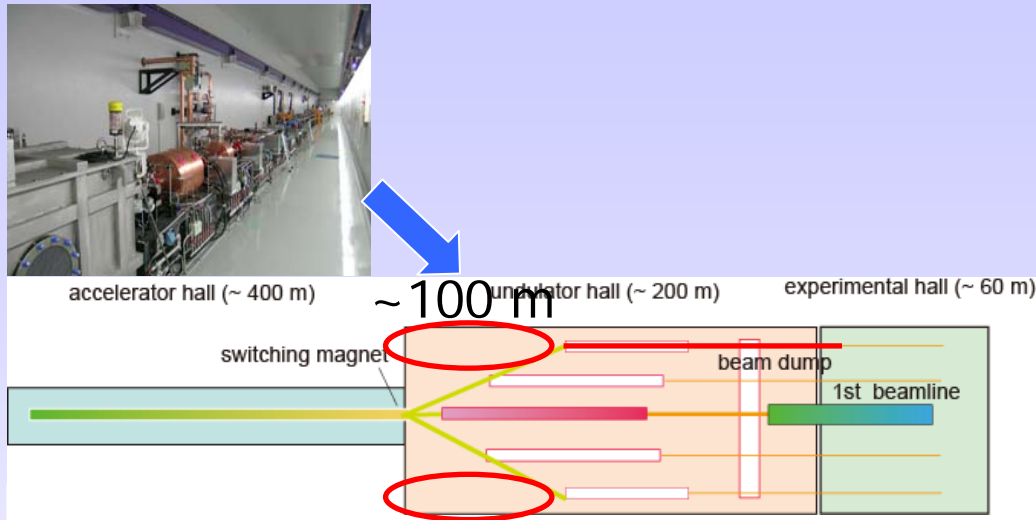
Temporal stabilization

Spring of 2012:

EOS (spectral decoding) tested for parallel monitoring of timing drift between e-beam and laser



BL1 upgrade: SCSS+ into SACLA



- Space (~ 100 m) in undulator hall of SACLA enables us to install **SCSS+** with increased beam energy from 250 MeV to ~1.4 GeV, which will cover $h\nu \sim 500 \text{ eV}$
- Significant advantages
 - Parallel operation of two beamlines without switching -> doubling of effective beamtime
 - Simultaneous utilization of XFEL and SXFEL (pump-probe etc.)
- SCSS+ will start in 2014, initially with 0.5 GeV

Plan

(I) HHG

SCSS+
(0.5~1.4 GeV)

HH ($\lambda_L > 12$ nm)

SACLA (>1.4 GeV)

$\lambda_U = 18$ mm

(II) HGHG

SCSS+
(0.5~1.4 GeV)

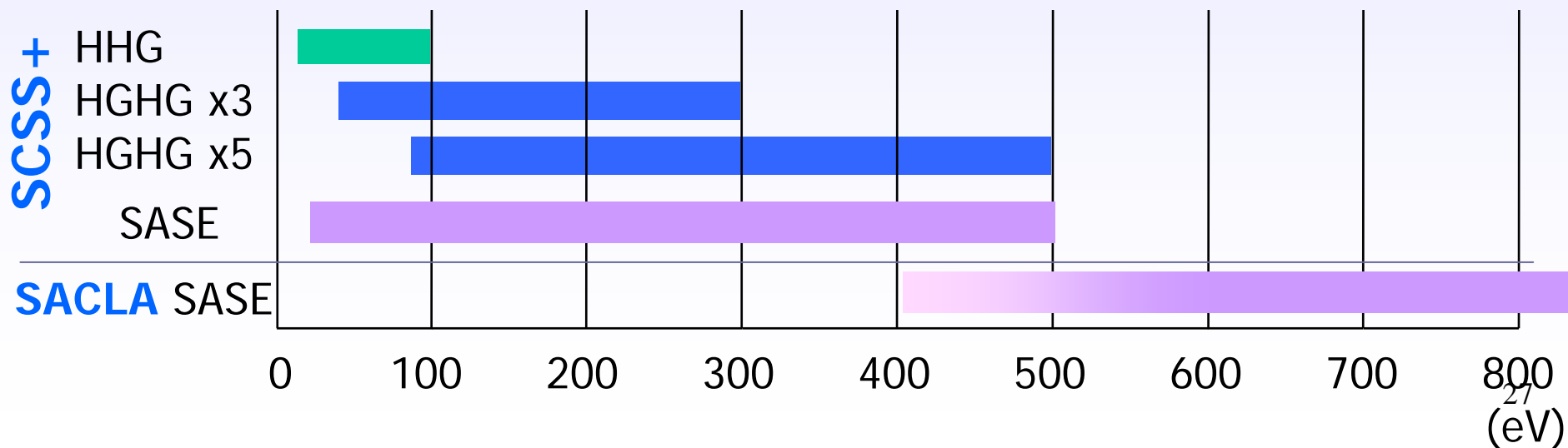
HH ($\lambda_L > 12$ nm)

HGHG
($n=3,5$)

SACLA (>1.4 GeV)

$\lambda_U = 32$ mm

$\lambda_U = 18$ mm



Outlook

- Although we just started user operation in March, 2012, we see considerable demands from users for seeded XFEL operation, especially for material studies that require intense, monochromatic X-rays.
- We start modification of machine in this summer, and install monochromator in next summer.
- We hope to start seeded operation for users from early 2014.
- We are discussing to upgrade soft x-ray FEL line by installing SCSS+ into the accelerator tunnel and attaching some seeding options.
- We would like to continue collaboration with all of you and exchange of information for boosting science enabling with the ultimate, "fully-coherent" X-ray source.

Acknowledgement

All SACLA/SPring-8 Members

Especially,

Kensuke Tono, Tadashi Togashi, Takahiro Sato, Yuichi Inubushi, Tetsuo Katayama, Kanade Ogawa, Hiroaki Kimura, Hiromitsu Tomizawa, Y. Okayasu, S. Matsubara, T. Watanabe, M. Nagasono, Haruhiko Ohashi, Shunji Goto, Kazuaki Togawa, Inagaki, Yuji Otake, Maesaka, Toru Hara, Ryotaro Tanaka, Mitsuhiro Yamaga, Toru Ohata, Yukito Furukawa, Takashi Sugimoto, Hideo Kitamura, & Tetsuya Ishikawa

Yoshiro Fujiwara, Tekkon Kin, & Engineering Team

RIKEN Wako

Katsumi Midorikawa, Eiji Takahashi

Univ. of Tokyo

Kaoru Yamanouchi, Atsushi Iwasaki, S. Owada

JAEA

Koichi Yamakawa, Makoto Aoyama

Thank you for your attention

END